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**CHESHUNT**

**URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.**



# **ANNUAL REPORT**

FOR THE YEAR

**1907,**

BY

**WALTER F. CLARK,**

D.P.H., R.C.S., R.C.P., LOND.

M.O.H.

WALTHAMSTOWN

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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS  
OF THE  
**Cheshunt Urban District Council.**

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GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present for your consideration my Annual Report on the sanitary condition of your district during the year 1907.

The same Statistical Tables are used as in the previous year.

From Table I you will see that the Infant Mortality Rate and the Death Rate are considerably below the average, and this is a matter for congratulation. As a set-off to this, you will find the Birth Rate much lower than usual. This is, however, a subject over which the Council can exercise no control.

Since 1901, the date of the last Census, I have tried to keep Table II filled up more as a preparation for the Census of 1911 than with any idea of its usefulness at present. The district now being divided into three Wards and the enumeration districts following on the same lines, any statistics based on the two Wards would be useless.

In Table III however, I have shown in which of the two Wards the infectious cases have occurred, and the Council will see that 64 per cent have occurred in the Waltham Cross Ward. The information given in Tables IV and V is fully gone into on pages 6, 7 & 8 of the report.

Though there is one disquieting feature to which I refer later on, I am happy to be able to congratulate the Council on a generally favourable report.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,  
Your obedient Servant,  
WALTER F. CLARK.

POPULATION.—The estimated population at the end of June as calculated from the previous decimal period was 14,326, but as I related in my report for 1906, the annual rate of increase has received a check, due principally to the diminution of the amount of labour in certain industries, and I think a calculation based on the number of houses occupied will be of more value.

The number of houses in the district was	2773
„ „ unoccupied	117
	<hr/>
The number of occupied houses	2656

Taking the inhabitants of each house as averaging 5, the population at the end of June was estimated at 13,280.

I have pleasure in acknowledging the kind assistance of Mr. Tydeman in estimating the number of inhabited houses.

BIRTHS.—The number of births during the year was 302, the birth-rate being only 22.7. This is by far the lowest birth-rate your district has ever shown, the average for the previous ten years being 29.3. I think one reason for the diminution may perhaps be found in the change in the character of the industries in your district. The large Government works in Waltham and Enfield now employ many fewer people and a good many family men who did live in the district have now left it. The great staple local industry is gardening under glass, and employs a large number of young men who are unmarried.

There were 182 male and 120 female births registered.

There were 10 illegitimate births. This is a percentage of 3.3 of the whole number of births. Six of them occurred in May and June.

Quarter ending	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.		
	Boys	Girls	Totals	Males	Females	Totals
31st March, 1907	53	31	84	22	25	47
30th June, „	47	33	80	14	14	28
30th Sept. „	36	27	63	13	8	21
31st Dec. „	46	29	75	15	15	30
	<u>182</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>302</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>126</u>

DEATHS.—The total number of deaths registered in the district was 126—a death-rate of 9.5 per thousand. The deaths of 19 persons belonging to the District occurred in Public Institutions outside. 145 is the corrected number of deaths from which the death-rate of 10.9 per thousand is found. 45 or 29.2 per cent, of the total number of deaths were those of persons over 65 years of age

Twenty-seven or 17.5 per cent were those of children under one year of age.

The ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE calculated from the number of deaths from the seven principal zymotic diseases was 0.3 per thousand.

Disease.	No. of Deaths.		Rate per 1000.	
Smallpox	...	...		
Measles	...	...		
Scarlet Fever	...	...		
Diphtheria	...	...	1	0.075
Whooping Cough	...	...	1	0.075
Diarrhœa	...	...	2	0.150
Fever	( Typhus	...		
	Enteric	...		
	( Continued	...		
		<u>4</u>		<u>0.3</u>

The number of deaths from Phthisis was 14, the death-rate 1.05.  
 „ Cancer 14, „ 1.05.

INFANT MORTALITY.—The number of deaths under one year of age was 27, giving an Infant Mortality rate of 89.4 per thousand births. Three of these were not medically certified and the cause of death was only a supposition.

During the first month of life 12 deaths occurred, and of these 10 were ascribed to premature birth, one to congenital defect, and one to injury at the time of birth.

Of the thirteen deaths over one month old where I have been able to make enquiries :—

9 or 69	per cent	were fed by the bottle.
3 or 23	„	„ breast.
1 or 8	„	„ spoon.

The percentage of deaths of infants between one and twelve months old is thus 77 or much the same as last year.

Although in some cases artificial feeding is a necessity there is no doubt that it adds materially to the dangers attending life at the stage of infancy, and if it could be avoided and the “dummy teats” or “comforters” utterly abolished, the infant mortality rate would be much reduced.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The comparative immunity from infectious disease enjoyed by this district in 1906 could not be expected to last. Scarlet fever and German measles have been epidemic in surrounding districts and cases of course arose here.

As the Council's Isolation Hospital was fully opened in May, there has been ample accommodation for the isolation of sufferers though early in the year 2 cases of diphtheria had to be sent to Hertford.

Altogether 78 cases were notified.

There were two deaths from whooping cough and one from diphtheria.

### EPIDEMIOLOGY.

DIPHTHERIA.—14 cases occurred and one death resulted.

There was no epidemic and no connection could be traced between the cases, 79 per cent. of which occurred in the Waltham Cross Sub-district. Thirteen cases were isolated, two of them were sent to Hertford as the Cheshunt Hospital was not then opened. The death rate from Diphtheria was 0.075 per thousand.

ERYSIPELAS.—Eleven cases were notified. There were no deaths.

SCARLET FEVER.—Fifty-three cases notified, of which 47 were isolated. There were no deaths.

There were several cases in the beginning of the year in the Waltham Cross District and most of the cases at that time were more or less connected. In September an outbreak occurred in connection with one of the schools. The earlier cases were, some of them very severe in type and an epidemic was threatened. The diagnosis was more difficult than usual on account of the general prevalence of German Measles at the same time. By prompt isolation, the threatened general epidemic was prevented though cases still occurred to the end of the year. Three cases were directly imported into the district. Three other cases occurred in Hospitals in London and were isolated there.

In six cases in your district, isolation was offered but declined by the parents.

WHOOPING COUGH—One death was ascribed to Whooping Cough. I do not know of any extensive prevalence of the disease. Few of the cases are seen by a Medical Practitioner and cases of severe cough in children are frequently called by this name without much reason.

DIARRHŒA in its epidemic form occurs as a rule in hot dry weather and as that did not prevail, there was very little Diarrhœa and none of the epidemic type.

Two deaths of infants were caused by diarrhœa.



TUBERCULAR DISEASE.—From Phthisis, that is Tubercular Disease affecting the Lungs, there were 14 deaths—a rate of 1.05 per thousand. From other Tubercular Disease, there was one death. The Tubercular death rate was thus 1 13 per thousand or nearly four times the Zymotic death rate.

The Phthisis death rate is double that of previous years. This is a serious fact to which I ask the Council to give their earnest consideration. It is true that the weather during the year 1907 was favourable to the disease and may to a certain extent account for the large number of deaths; but it is also true that it was equally favourable to the spread of the disease to susceptible persons who will develop it later on and whilst so doing may be handing it on to other people before themselves knowing they are suffering from it. To put it very briefly: those living in the open air do not suffer from Phthisis: those living in unhealthy, ill-ventilated, damp, dark and crowded houses suffer most and are themselves an active means of spreading the disease.

CANCER.—There were 14 deaths from Cancer, the same number as from Phthisis, but the two diseases cannot be considered from the same point of view. In the first place, Cancer is a disease of degeneration and principally attacks persons in the decline of life. The average age of the 14 deaths from Cancer was 67. Also several diseases which were formally included amongst “All other causes” in table IV are now put under the heading of Cancer. Also the “Duration of Life” has been extended and more people than formally live to an age when Cancer prevails.

Perhaps from the Council's point of view the more important fact is that we do know how to prevent Phthisis and at present we do not know how to prevent Cancer.

#### RAINFALL &c.

The rain-gauge at the Manor House recorded only 20.38 inches for the year. For the first three months the fall was below the average. April was a wet month. Then the fall was



about the average until September when less than one inch fell. In October and November more than the average fell, and December though there was no snow, was the wettest month of the year and very warm. The number of deaths in December exceeded that of the previous three months.

The weather throughout the year was cool and though the rainfall was below the average there were fewer days than usual on which some rain did not fall.

### **WATER SUPPLY.**

The Water Supply has been good and sufficient throughout the year.

### **DRAINAGE.**

Few complaints of the house drains have reached me and the sewers appear to have been in good order with the exception of those in the New Town where some trouble was caused by the escape of sewage into the surface water drains and so into the river. This has, I believe, been rectified.

### **SEWAGE DISPOSAL.**

This matter has caused the District Council much trouble for some years and certain legal proceedings have lately been taken in which the Council were defendants. I have, therefore, rather avoided mentioning the subject in my annual reports.

A definite scheme has now been adopted—the work almost completed and the result as regards the condition of the effluent can be fairly estimated.

A brief resume of the previous conditions will be of interest.

The Sanitary Authority was compelled to drain the district and the work was commenced in 1886 when the main road and parts adjoining it were sewered. Extensions were made later to Goff's Oak, Hammond Street and Park Lane and have been continued from time to time as required. There was no enlargement of the Sewage Farm however. The scheme for Sewage Disposal consisted of a Sewage Farm on to which

the sewage was pumped. This was 24 acres in extent but at first only 12 acres were used and this became sewage-sick, the remainder was then taken into use. This land was drained at a depth varying from 18 inches to 6 feet and the drains led into a sewer which emptied itself into a catch water ditch belonging then to the East London Water Company near Ponders End Station. Whether this scheme—a combination of broad irrigation and intermittent downward Filtration, would have been “sufficient” is doubtful, but it was never properly worked and great complaints were made by neighbouring authorities. Some very ill-advised experiments were then made which made matters much worse. In 1903 when the population had increased from 9,000 to 13,000 and the area of drainage much enlarged, various authorities took legal proceedings against the Council who recognised that the land at the Farm was sewage-sick, and a system of Precipitation Tanks and Lateral Streaming Filters sufficient to considerably improve the effluent from the dry weather flow was commenced.

In 1905 when it was apparent the Metropolitan Water Board and Lee Conservancy would not proceed with the intercepting sewer in the Lee Valley, the Council decided to apply to the Local Government Board for a loan for a complete scheme, which has since been carried out.

The sewage is pumped from the collecting sewer into a small detritus chamber which retains any heavy mineral matter it may carry with it. From this it can be turned into one of two large detritus chambers which retain a great part of the sludge. When it has risen to a depth of 11 feet, the overflow runs into one of two upward Filtration Tanks. The greater part of each filtration tank is covered in by planks at a height of 10ft. 6in. from the bottom with interspaces of half-an-inch, and on these planks, coarse gravel is laid to a depth of six inches.

These tanks affect the sewage by subsidence in which sludge is thrown down; by septic action, that is the bacterial

liquification of the sewage and by a certain amount of upward filtration through the six inches of gravel.

The arrangement is in fact a modification of the Scott Moncrief tank, by placing the coarse filter at the surface instead of the bottom of the sewage.

Proper arrangements are of course made for emptying the tanks into the well and removing the sludge when necessary.

The overflow from these tanks is collected at the end opposite to its entrance and passes to the circular filters.

These are fitted to a depth of seven feet six inches with clinker, coarser at the bottom and finer on the top. Three of them are fitted with revolving sprinklers which evenly distribute the sewage and partially aerate it before it falls on the clinker. In these filters the second stage of purification, that is the nitrification by aerobic microbes &c. by contact with oxygen is performed and the effluent issues from them, a clear, odourless fluid.

The other circular filter is fitted with what is called an intermittent dosing tank by which the sewage is discharged at intervals into radial troughs with holes in them, from which it runs on to the clinkers. The effluent from this filter is very little better than the tank effluent as might have been expected, and the dosing tank will have to be replaced with a revolving sprinkler.

From these nitrifying tanks the effluent is collected in channels and passed over the land. Six acres more land have been acquired. About five acres of the old farm are divided into two plots and the six acres of new land have been divided into plots of one acre each. The effluent distributed in channels is passed on to the land at one end of the plot and collected in a channel at the other, and conveyed by the old sewer to Ponders End as in the original scheme. It will be noticed that the sewage is not purified by filtration through the soil but by aeration on its surface and the deposit of any solid matter it may contain.

Some of the sewage will pass through the soil by natural drainage and if the amounts flowing on to the land and the amount entering the outfall sewer could be gauged the porosity of the soil would be known. From this valuable information would be gained as to whether the soil was being overworked or not. Proper allowance could be made for rainfall as there is a rain-gauge on the farm.

### STORM WATER.

The arrangement made for times of heavy rain or flood are as follows. So soon as the amount exceeds six times the dry weather flow it passes over a weir on to a part of the old land set apart for this purpose, is collected by under-drainage and goes at once into the sewer,

In deciding on the form of treatment of sewage, the nature of the sewage itself is of first importance. In this particular, the Council is very fortunate. There are no trade effluents to affect the bacterial process now that the tarry matter from the Gas Works has been eliminated and the Sewage itself is of a very dilute description.

The water supply affords a pretty accurate estimate of the amount of domestic sewage. Deducting the amount used for trade purposes, for roads and for flushing sewers, the amount per head per day is 15.26 gall. The amount of sewage per head per day is 28 gall. The sewage finally pumped thus only contains 57 per cent. of domestic sewage and should be very amenable to treatment.

This dilute sewage then after passing quickly through a small detritus chamber, passes slowly through a larger tank in which sludge is deposited, then through a chamber holding 35,000 gall or almost one day's effluent in which most of the solid parts are liquified by an aerobic bacterial action and is then aerated in the sprinklers and nitrification of the organic matter is to a great extent effected by the action of aerobic microbes. The size of the sprinkling tanks—of 143,000 gall. capacity permits of thorough ventilation as the sewage trickles

over the clinker and does not flood it. for two or three sprinklers will be in action at once.

The Council will thus see that starting with a very dilute sewage, ample means have been provided for its thorough treatment and a large reserve of power remains for emergencies and times when cleansing is required. The result as shewn by analyses of samples of the effluent is most satisfactory.

I am very glad to say that so far as any rate there has been no appearance of the sewage fungus which formerly caused so much trouble.

### **SCAVENGING.**

The removal of refuse is still done by a contractor and has been at most times fairly well done. On one occasion it was being badly neglected, but the Council dealt promptly with the matter with very good effect. From June to September, inclusive, it is done once a week and during the rest of year, once a fortnight.

### **HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.**

No legal proceedings have been taken under the act. In several cases as will be seen in the report of the Sanitary Inspector nuisances have been abated.

In my annual report for 1906, I draw your attention to the fact that there were many unoccupied houses in the district and that there would be less difficulty than usual in closing houses. I would earnestly press this subject on your attention. The Phthisis death rate for 1907 was very high and the most effectual method by which the Council can combat this horrible disease is by attending to the sanitary condition of the houses of the Working Classes.

### **THE WORKSHOPS ACT.**

The duties imposed by this Act have been duly carried out. In such a district as yours where the principal industry is considered to be outside the scope of the Act, this work is



not of so much importance in itself as in forming part of the general scheme for the country and in keeping in touch therewith with regard to outworkers &c.

It is probable, however, that it will assume more importance in the course of a few years.

The Authorised Forms only filled in are appended.

### **PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.**

The Isolation Hospital being now finished and in working order, the Council has now ample provision of the isolation of two diseases at a time.

The regular supply of information of the existence of infectious illness in adopted 1906, is still in operation and has been of great service, though it has given me much more work than I expected. I would wish to express my thanks to those who have kindly sent me information both from inside and outside your district.

Disinfection of houses is still carried out as before by their fumigation with sulphur in the presence of steam and by Formaldehyde.

### **BYE-LAWS.**

The amended Bye-laws are still under consideration.



TABLE I.—For Whole District.

Year	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births.		Deaths under One year of age.		Deaths at all ages. Total.		Deaths in Public Institutions			Deaths at all ages. Nett.	
		Number.	Rate <i>a</i>	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate <i>a</i>	In the District.	Non-residents dying in the District.	Residents dying beyond the District.	Number.	Rate <i>a</i>
1897	11023	344	31.2	39	113.0	141	12.8	2	2	10	149	13.5
1898	11267	350	31	57	162.0	163	14.4	2	5	7	168	14.8
1899	11515	360	33	60	166.0	195	16.9	3	1	8	198	17.2
1900	11770	325	27.6	37	113.8	145	12.3	5		12	156	13.2
1901	12367	358	28.9	55	153.6	172	14.0	5		5	177	14.3
1902	12674	341	26.9	24	70.4	152	11.6	8		5	152	11.9
1903	12988	346	26.9	23	66.5	117	9.0	5		6	123	9.5
1904	13311	349	26.2	40	114.0	147	11.0	5		14	160	12.0
1905	13641	343	25.1	37	107.8	140	10.3	4	1	12	151	11.1
1906	12965	346	26.6	34	98.3	129	9.9	2		10	139	10.7
Average for years 1897-1906	12352	346	29.3	40	116.5	150	12.2	4	1	9	157	13.8
1907	13280	302	22.7	27	89.4	126	9.5	2	0	19	145	10.9

*a* Rates calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

Area of District 8,380 acres. Total Population at all ages, 12,292.  
 Number of Inhabited Houses, 2480. Average Number per house, 4.95.  
 at Census of 1901.

TABLE III.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1907.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases notified in whole District.							Total Cases notified in each Locality.			No. of Cases removed to Hospital from each Locality.		
	At all ages	At Ages—Years						1 Waltham X	2 Cheshunt		1	2 H	
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upwards						
Small-pox ..													
Diphtheria ..	14		6	7				11	3		11	3	
Erysipelas ..	11	3		2		5	1	7	4				
Scarlet Fever ..	53	1	11	33	5	3		32	21		29	13	
Enteric ..													
Totals .....	78	4	17	42	5	8	1	50	28		40	16	



TABLE IV.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1907.

Causes of Death.	Deaths in whole District at sub-joined ages.						Deaths in localities (at all ages)				
	All ages.	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards	2 Waltham Cross	4 Cheshunt	District unknown.	Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.
Measles .....											
Whooping-cough ..	1			1							
Diphtheria & membranous croup....	1		1								
Enteric Fever .....											
Epidemic Influenza	3		1			1	1				
Diarrhœa .....	2	2									
Erysipelas .....											
Phthisis .....	14				3	11					
Other tubercular diseases .....	1					1					
Cancer, malignant disease .....	14		1			6	7				
Bronchitis .....	11	2	3			1	5				
Pneumonia .....	6		1			2	3				
Respiratory diseases	3		2			1					1
Alcoholism & Cirrhosis	1					1					
Premature Birth ..	10	10									
Diseases & accidents of parturition ....	1	1									
Heart diseases.....	14				1	8	5				
Accidents .....	1					1					
Suicides .....	1					1					
Rheumatic fever....	3			1	1						
Coroner's certificate	3					3					
Natural causes ....											
All other causes ....	54	12	5	1	1	12	24				1
All causes .....	145	27	14	3	6	50	45				2

TABLE V.—Infantile Mortality during the Year 1907.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1-2 months	2-3 months	3-4 months	4-5 months	5-6 months	6-7 months	7-8 months	8-9 months	9-10 months	10-11 months	11-12 months	Total Deaths under One Year
All causes	{ Certified ..	10				10	5	3	3		1	2						24
	{ Uncertified ..	2				2						1						3
Measles	.. ..																	
Diarrhœa	.. ..						1					1						2
Enteritis	.. ..																	
Gastritis	.. ..																	
Premature Birth	.. ..	10				10												10
Congenital Defects	.. ..	1				1												1
Injury at Birth	.. ..	1				1												1
Atrophy	.. ..						3	2	2		1							8
Meningitis	.. ..									1		1						1
Convulsions	.. ..								1									1
Bronchitis	.. ..						1	1										2
Other causes	.. ..											1						1
Totals	.. ..	12				12	5	3	3		1	3						27

Births in the year—Legitimate 292 ; Illegitimate 10.

Deaths in the year—Legitimate 27 ; Illegitimate 0.

Population estimated to middle of 1906—13280.

## Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces & Homework.

### 1.—Inspections made by the Inspector of Nuisances.

Premises.			Inspections.	Number of Written Notices.
Factories	...	...	5	1
Workshops	...	...	73	19
			—	—
Total	...	...	78	20

### 2.—Defects Found.

Particulars.			Number of Defects Found.	Remedied.
Want of cleanliness	...	...	10	10
Want of ventilation	...	...	1	1
Overcrowding	...	...	1	1
Other nuisances	...	...	8	8
Unsuitable or defective sanitary accommodation				
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses	...	...	4	4
			—	—
			24	24

### 3.—Other Matters.

Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors	...	4
Reports of action taken sent to H.M. Inspectors	...	4
Homework—Lists of Outworkers.	Lists.	Outworkers.
Lists received	24	53
Addresses of Outworkers received from other Authorities	2	
Number of Inspections of Outworkers' premises	27	
Workshops on the Register at the end of the year		
in which less than 40 persons are employed	...	21
do. in which more than 40 persons are employed	...	1
Retail Bakehouses	...	16
Laundries	...	3
		—
Total number of workshops on Register	...	41

## Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.

Each Cowshed and Dairy are lime-washed at least twice during the year, as required by the Regulations.

No. of dairymen, cowkeepers or purveyors of milk on Register	35
„ persons registered during the year	8
„ persons given up the trade during the year	7
„ milking cows kept in the district	363
„ inspections	65
„ notices served for offences against the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops' Order and the Regulations made thereunder	17

**SUMMARY OF WORK DONE THROUGH THE SANITARY INSPECTOR IN THE URBAN  
SANITARY DISTRICT OF CHESHAM DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1907.**

	<i>Total Number for Year 1907</i>	<i>Result of Inspection, &amp;c.</i>
1. Complaints received .. ..	21	Notices served when required
2. Nuisances detected without complaint .. .. .	217	The necessary notices sent 12 not abated on Jan. 1, 1908.
3. Nuisances abated .. ..	205	
4. Notices served .. ..	137	No Common Lodging Houses situated or regd. within district Bye-laws g'n'r'ly complied with See Report under Factory and Workshops Act
5. Summonses taken out .. ..	None	
6. Convictions .. .. .		
7. Cottages inspected .. ..	497	
8. Lodging-houses inspected ..		See Special Report " " " See Report under Factory and [Workshops Act]
9. Slaughter-houses inspected ..	96	
10. Bakehouses inspected ..		
11. Dairies and Milk Shops in- spected .. .. .		
12. Cowsheds inspected .. ..		Sulphurous fumes & formalin
13. Workshops inspected .. ..		
14. Filthy houses cleansed, sec. 46 Public Health Act, 1875.	None	
15. Houses disinfected .. ..	54	
16. Overcrowding abated .. ..	2	Other than those in con- nection with new buildings do.
17. Houses placed in habitable repair .. .. .	59	
18. Houses closed .. .. .	None	
19. Houses erected or re-built for which Water "Certifi- cates" were applied .. ..		
20. "Certificates" granted .. ..		None
21. " " deferred .. .. .		
22. Wells sunk or improved supplies of water afforded.		
23. Wells cleansed or repaired ..	None	
24. Wells closed .. .. .		None
25. Houses connected with sewer	None	
26. " " with water mains .. .. .		
27. Earth, pail, or improved Privies constructed or exist- ing Privies altered .. ..	9	
28. Privies and W.C.'s repaired; W.C.'s supplied with water	49	1
29. Cisterns cleansed, repaired, or covered .. .. .	1	
30. Animals improperly kept, removed .. .. .	27	
31. Samples of water taken for Analysis .. .. .	2	
32. Compensation paid for de- struction of infected bedding	None	None
33. Seizure of unsound meat, &c.	None	
34. New dust bins provided ..	59	

FRANCIS SYKES, A.S.I., *Sanitary Inspector.*

